

# Oxford

# Democrat

No. 30, Volume 7, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 25, 1846.

Old Series, No. 40, Volume 16.

**OBSERVE!**  
Last Chance this Season!  
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON!  
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishings Goods.  
GREAT EXCITEMENT!

AN UNPRECEDENTED RUSH

AT  
**"OAK HALL!"**  
PRICES OF CLOTHING  
MARKED DOWN  
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned this Fall for

**Winter Wear,**

It has become necessary that his immense Stock of

**GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING**

AND FURNISHING MATERIALS SHOULD BE

Closed up Immediately!

THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this

and call at

**OAK HALL!**

The Spacious Sales Room will be thrown open

at 9 o'clock A. M. on

**THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1847.**

And the Sale will continue till

**TUESDAY, FEB. 1ST, 1848.**

During that period, every article of the enormous Stock will be

**GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S OAK HALL!**

WILL BE

MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER

CENT. BELOW THE VERY LOWEST PRICES NOW CURRENT AT THIS

**Great Clothing Mart!**

This Stock embraces the most Extensive Assortment of

**GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!**

Ever collected together in any one Establishment in this or any other country. Those who want

**THICK CLOTHING!**

AT AN

**ENORMOUS DISCOUNT**

Will know where to call—for those Goods MUST

BE DISPOSED OF! as I have determined,

whatever may be the SACRIFICE, that the

Great Stock of

**Heavy Winter Clothing,**

Now on hand in my Establishment,

**SHALL BE SOLD!**

EXAMINED

The following Low Prices,

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH,

And bring this Advertisement with you.

**BELOW IS THE LIST:**

Sept. 15, 1847.

**SMITH'S PATENT**

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

**LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.**

1 & 2 floors North of the Post Office, August.

LITTLEBOUGH completely adapted for burning

briquettes, coal, coke, &c., for my cooking, heating, & boiling purposes, can be used for any kind of Apparatus that can be produced. It is surprising to see the great amount of cooking of the various kinds, that is done in the most perfect manner, with the best of fuel.

The parts of this Stove can be in one moment's time disconnected as to make "Two Perfect Stoves," which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather they fit in front of the Stove, and when it is necessary to burn in the front part of the Stove, will be ready for the fire in a moment.

All kinds of stoves, iron, tin, copper, &c.,

are now manufacturing.

They are now manufacturing.

They

### DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

The debates in the senate on the Mexican question have been of extraordinary interest and importance; and cannot fail to have a wide influence on the politics of the country. The chief characteristics of these debates are the position taken by Mr. Calhoun, the patriotic ground of Mr. Cass, and the demagoguery of John P. Hale.

Mr. Calhoun has not only continued the course that has been so deeply regretted by many of his old political friends, but manifests a determination to make the breach still wider. He assails the administration for having brought on the war, opposes its vigorous prosecution, revives his advocacy of the line plan, and argues elaborately against the adoption of a policy—*conquest of Mexico*—which the President distinctly disclaims, and which nobody on the floor of congress stands up to propose. Great as are the abilities of the distinguished statesmen, his points will be incomparably met by the democratic senators. No fine drawn reasoning can parry the strong array of facts that throw the onus of the war where it belongs, on the shoulders of the enemy; and though Mr. Calhoun may not see it, yet the line plan would not only be unwise to our brilliant army, but tend to prolong the war. It is gratifying, however, to see that Mr. Calhoun still holds on to the principles of indemnity. Last year the indemnity he proposed would have taken in New Mexico and California; in his last speech he has not pointed out any definite line, but, judging from the ground he then took, that the policy of this country ought to be towards Mexico one that would not weaken or humble her, but make her stronger. It is probable Mr. Calhoun would indicate a similar one now.

Mr. Cass has proved a strong champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war. His speech on the ten regiment bill, January 3, is one worthy of his high reputation, and must be regarded by all men as sound and conclusive. It portrayed, in simple and truthful language, the reason of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes. His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme. Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is. There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them. The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

For the sake of the honor of the country—for the sake of our brave army—for the sake of humanity—it is to be hoped that the patriotic in Congress, in both branches, will go steadily forward in a vigorous protest of the war. Let the enemy roar, above all other terrors, see that the country is firm, united and resolute; that what may, to have INDEMNITY for the past and SECURITY for the future.—*Boston Post*.

**Tennessee.** The democratic state convention met in Nashville on the 8th, and nominated W. T. Brown, of Memphis, and George W. Beale, of Cleveland, as presidential electors for the state at large; and L. C. Hardee, Henry H. Stoen, Sam A. Smith, H. M. Watson, W. E. Verplanck, Edwin A. Keeble, Henry Hollingsworth, J. G. Harris, and Jas. A. Gardner, for district electors. The Memphis and Shelby districts declined making nominations, preferring to take the matter to their constituents, in district conventions. A list of delegates was also presented to the national convention. The assembly was adjourned by Gov. Brown and others, the ablest denizens of the state.

**Fayette.**—A democratic meeting was held in Fayetteville on the 4th, which resulted in favor of the president and his administration, and that "George M. Dallas, James B. Birman, and others, who in opposition to a strong current of northern sentiment, have taken ground against the Whig party, are entitled to the thanks of the people of the state." That in forming a political association with the north, southern men should rather connect themselves with the party whose leaders (Dallas, Woodbury, and Birman) and a respectable portion of whose members are opposed to the Whig party than with the other party, all of whose prominent statesmen and nearly all of whose members are in favor of this unconstitutional and mischievous principle.

**Harvard College.** There was a meeting of the corporation of Harvard College in the senate-chamber yesterday, Gov. B. F. presiding. President Everett read the annual report, and the examining committee made their report on the observatory, by John Quincy Adams, was ordered to be printed. The appointment of Professor Agassiz, as professor of geology and natural history of Mr. Sophocles as in Greek, was submitted for confirmation. The death of Dr. Colman, creating a vacancy in the board of overseers, was announced by Dr. Pierce. James Savage, Dr. L. Linck, and Dr. Putnam, were appointed a committee to nominate examining committees for the present year.

**A PAYMASTER'S INCOME.** A paymaster from Liverpool, in the last report for the year, in case of war, estimates £10,000 per annum of £5000, about £2000 per annum and sixty-five thousand dollars.

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 25, 1848.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

**THE GOLDEN BANNER, v. FEDERALISM.**

In the last Number, Mr. Drew acknowledges our "correction" correct, and admits that "General Hubbard was an old-fashioned Democrat, and as such supported John Q. Adams," and he should have added, "supposing him a democrat, as he professed to be," for to be called a Federalist, as he knew it, offended the General as much as it seems to offend Mr. Drew.

In our correction of the Banner, we stated that—

"Hamilton and Adams were old-fashioned Federalists. They doubted the capacity of the people for self-government, and consequently were in favor of what was called a strong government—the *few* must govern the *many*." Mr. Drew, we believe claims the honor of being a graduate of this school?

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is.

There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them.

The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is.

There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them.

The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is.

There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them.

The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is.

There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them.

The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre should ever find himself where he is.

There is only one danger about Hale—that an opposition, which he most courts, may magnify his importance, and raise him to the dignity of a martyr. Nothing would suit him better than to be persecuted. One thing is as true as the shining of the sun—in so far as Hale, Goldring, or their associates advocate any interferences with the rights of the states; so far as their course tends to create sectional antagonies and unfriendly relations between the states, they have few at home to sympathize with them.

The abolitionists, of course, will cheer them on but the good sense, deep-seated patriotism, and self-judgment of nine-tenths of the citizens of all other parties at the north, will condemn their suicidal course.

Mr. Drew asks for proof "that the old-fashioned federalists (not the last war federalists) as a general class or even that the two men, Hamilton and Adams, 'doubted the capacity of the people for self-government'?" Well, then, published sentiments shall be the proof. He then inquires, "Did not Hamilton do more than any other man—more than even Madison or Jay—to convince the common people of their ability to govern themselves through that Constitution?" and says, "It is a slander to say that he was opposed to our Constitution." But, why make this statement? We never said "that he was opposed to the present Constitution." We know very well that he was a Delegate of New York to the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame a Constitution of the United States. It is also well known that in the convention which framed the federal constitution, he preferred a government more akin to the monarchial system of our arms, and the necessity of sending additional aid to the handful (20,000) of brave men in the midst of a hostile population of eight or ten millions; and more especially as the recent orders of the government to draw supplies from the enemy's country have just reached the generals in command, and may lead to new military efforts on the part of the enemy. One source of revenue is the mines of Mexico, and it is in contemplation to turn that revenue derived from the Mexican government from these mines into our treasury. Now, when this is considered, well does General Cass contend that the money the additional troops will cost ought to be trifled with as light as dust, compared with the life-blood of the brave men in Mexico; and that nothing can justify the nation's representatives in exposing our citizens to unnecessary peril. The stand taken by Mr. Cass is one that comes up to the mark of the expectations of the country, and the hearts of all true patriots will be glad to see him speed in maintaining it.

The course of John P. Hale corresponds with his electioneering professions. He rose to his present position by the abolition ladder, and he manifests an intention not to break this ladder from under him; and though he boasts that he had not read the message of the president when he made his speech, a little reflection will show that it was not necessary for his legislative purposes.

His years have been playing the demagogue, and having won his cause speeches and stories, and brave sayings, he can, even without the usual labor of research, deliver any quantity of them in prose and in rhyme.

Honorable senators who may not have read abolition documents, or heard abolition harangues, or do not rightly estimate public sentiment at the north on this question, may feel startled at the boldness of John's tongue, or be amazed that one of his calibre

### NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

**ENGLAND.** The money market has continued to improve since our last. The Bank of England, on the 22d ult., reduced its rate of interest down to 5 per cent. and the facilities of discount of good paper have become greater.

**IRELAND.** At no former period has the social state of this unfortunate country been so appalling. Murders, threatening notices, robberies, crimes and outrages of every species and degree, are the order of the day. Added to this is the extreme destitution of the poorer classes.

The state of Sligo is thus described: "A fearful reign of terror is being established throughout the country. The highest officer in the county—the head of magistracy—had to make a hasty and undignified retreat from his seat, to avoid the deadly blow of a noon day murderer. A Protestant dignitary was also compelled to leave his house from the same cause, and he had to be conducted out of the county by an escort of the police. But this is not all. Notices of a threatening nature have been served upon many of our landlords and their subordinates. At Drumcliffe, one of these fearful documents was posted, in which a declaration of war was made against some of the highest men in the county, as well as others of influence, rank and station."

**FRANCE.** *Opening of the French Chambers.* His majesty the King of the French, opened the Chambers in person on the 28th ult.

It is said that a serious difference of opinion exists between the King and M. Guizot, on the subject of the affairs of Switzerland. The King is against any interference, while M. Guizot is anxious to join Austria in making a demand on the Vortort to reinstate the governments of the cantons of the Simlerland as they stood previous to the commencement of the war.

Russia it is said, has refused to send a note to the Vortort, but would acquiesce in the decision of the other powers. Prussia would join the Austrian and France in a conference, and the Emperor Di-

et has expressed his approval of the notes of Austria and France, and has determined that, if the form of the Federal government in Switzerland is changed, the powers guaranteed to the treasury of Vienna should be entitled to deprive the confederation of its neutrality. King Leopold is evidently acting with the Jesuit party, as he considers that he owes his crown to their machinations.

**ITALY.** The Ministers of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma and Piacenza, issued a proclamation late on the evening of the 17th December, announcing to the people that five of their princesses, the widow of Napoleon, at five o'clock P.M. on that day.

**AUSTRIA.** The Austrian Cabinet appears determined to interfere by force in the internal affairs of Switzerland.

The Archbishop of Vienna has almost daily interviews with Prince Metternich, who, being now debilitated in mind and body, submits every day more and more to the influence of the priests. Formerly he regarded them as the most supporters of his system of government. In his old age, he courts them for the salvation of his soul.

The London Spectator gives the following summary of the affairs of Switzerland:—

"In Switzerland, the combined movements of the federal forces, commanded by Gen. Du-four, have been of the most decisive kind; the separate league has been conquered; Lucerne, the head and front of the rebellion, has surrendered and is governed at present by its own liberal and anti-Jesuit party, in alliance with the anti-Jesuit and liberal majority of the confederation. In this rapid issue of the civil war, two facts have been strongly exhibited: the federal majority has more heart and unanimity than was ascribed to it; the adherents of the Sonderland are either weaker or less zealous than they were supposed to be."

**POST OFFICE NOMINACY.** Charles E. Leighton, a young man about 19 years old, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the Bangor Post Office. Drafts amounting to some \$2500 were found upon him. He confesses to having money, and various letters which he destroyed. The operations were carried on in the night after the western mail had been distributed, by opening the boxes. Leighton has been examined before Commis-sioner J. S. Rowe, and ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1200 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, but failing to give bonds he was committed to the county jail.

**OREGON.** The Spectator of May estimates the crop of wheat in the eight counties of the territory to have been 150,000 bushels for the year, and a surplus of 10,000 barrels of flour for export. Oats are an abundant and sure crop; tobacco, doubtful; hemp has been fairly tested, and will be a great staple; lumber mills do a great business. There are few opportunities now for export, but "give Oregon a fair chance, and her sons will whitewash the Pacific and Indian oceans."

**DEATHS.** In Norway, 16th inst., very suddenly, Miss Caroline Flite.

### PROBATE NOTICES.

#### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

W. C. the Justice of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of ARTHUR W. BERRY,

Late in Oxford County, deceased, represented to me that he had attended to that year the office of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

**SAMPTON ANDREWS and SALLY ANN BROWN,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

**JOHN M. EUSTIS and CHARLES L. WALKER,** husband and wife of Isaac C. Washington, Esq., in and about the 4th and 5th of August of June next, at tea o'clock in the forenoon, and saw cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

## COUNTY TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

County of Oxford in account with Nathan M. Marble, Treasurer of said County.

|  | Cr.   |
|--|---|
| To amount paid on Jury Bills,  |   |
| To amount of S. J. Court orders redeemed,                                      |   |
| To amount of Western District Court orders redeemed,                           |   |
| To amount of County Commissioners' Court orders redeemed,                      |   |
| To amount paid on Constable's Bills,   |   |
| To amount paid Job Prince, Judge of Probate—Salary,                            |   |
| To amount paid Geo. K. Shaw, Reg. of Probate—Salary,                           |   |
| To amount paid James Buchanan on Surplus Revenue,                              |   |
| To amount paid Alfred Andrews on Bond,   |   |
| To amount paid G. G. Waterhouse, by order of County Agent,                     |   |
| To amount paid for postage,  |   |
| To amount of Orders outstanding against the County,                            |   |
| To amount due the Law Library,   |   |
| To amount due Plantations on School Fund,                                      |   |
| To amount due on Constable's Bills,  |   |
| To amount of County Treasurer's Salary from Dec. 22, 1846, to January 1, 1848, |   |
|  | \$1165.58   |
| 270.10   | By Cash rec'd of Levi Stowell, former Treasurer,                        |
| 754.31   | By Cash of the several towns on Tax for year 1847,                      |
| 3377.50  | By amount due from towns on Tax for 1847,                               |
| 181.50   | By amount due from State Treasurer,                                     |
| 200.00   | By duty on Pedlar's Licenses,   |
| 550.00   | By amount received of Attorneys as Admission Fees,                      |
| 16.00  | By Cash rec'd of Clerk for Jury Fees,                                   |
| 240.00   | By Cash rec'd of Clerk, for costs on petition of Moses Patten & others, |
| 18.74  | By Cash rec'd of A. Shurcliff, Jr., Jailor, for Costs,                  |
| 1.25   | By Cash received for duty on Commissions,                               |
| 141.16   | By Cash rec'd of State Treasurer on Criminal Bills,                     |
| 52.68  | By Cash due from State Treasurer on Criminal Bills,                     |
| 84.50  | 217.11  |
|  | \$12221.45  |
| 5962.43  | Available funds in the Treasury   |
|  | \$8159.02   |
| NATHAN M. MARBLE, TREASURER.   |   |

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Dec. 25, 1846—To extra travel from Paris through Dixfield to Gilford, on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, twenty miles, | \$8.70  |
| Locating one day on said petition,   | 2.50    |
| May 3, 1847—To amount paid for measuring roads,  | .60     |
| Travel from Gilford to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, ninety-five miles,                          | 9.50    |
| Five days attendance on said petition,   | 12.50   |
| Paid for Ferriage, 20 cents—do. for Postage, 15 cents,   | .35     |
|  | \$18.15 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Dec. 25, 1846—To travel from Paris to Dixfield and back to Paris on petition of I. N. Stanley & others, fifty miles, | \$9.00  |
| One day locating on said petition,   | 2.50    |
| June 3, 1847—To twelve days making Reports and Plans,  | 30.00   |
| Travel from Porter to Denmark and from Denmark to Porter, on petition of James Walker & others, thirty-four miles,   | 3.40    |
| Five days locating on said petition,   | 12.50   |
| Paid for Stationery,   | 2.00    |
| " H. Pearson for measuring chain,  | 1.25    |
| " For Compass Staff,   | .25     |
| Four days locating on petition of R. Clay & others, not charged in my account at the last December Term,             | 10.00   |
|  | \$66.94 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| May 3, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Denmark and back, on petition of James Walker & others, one hundred and forty-four miles, | \$34.40 |
| Five days locating on said petition,  | 12.50   |
| Ferriage, 25 cents—Postage, 15 cents,   | .40     |
|   | \$27.30 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| June 1, 1847—To travel from Gilford to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others,    | \$10.00 |
| Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,   | 5.00    |
| Travel from Porter to Rumford, seventy miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford,                     | 23      |
| Ferriage, twenty-five cents,   | .25     |
| Travel from Gilford to Rumford, twenty-five miles, on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford,                | 2.40    |
| Seven days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition, and to paid for ferriage, twenty cents.        | 17.70   |
| Travel from Paris to Albany and from Stowham to Gilford, fifty miles, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stowham, | 5.00    |
| Four days viewing and hearing parties on said petition,  | 10.00   |
| Ferriage, twelve cents,  | .12     |
|  | \$20.42 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO FRANCIS L. RICE, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| June 1, 1847—To travel from Porter to Jay and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of R. Wright & others—Ferriages, twenty-two cents, | \$10.00 |
| Two days viewing, hearing parties and locating on the above petition,  | 5.00    |
| Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and back on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, forty miles,                                      | 2.40    |
| Ferriage, sixteen cents,   | .16     |
| Travel from Paris to Albany, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stowham, twenty miles,  | 2.00    |
| Four days viewing on said petition,  | 10.00   |
| Travel from Stowham to Roxbury, fifty miles,   | 12.00   |
| Ferriage, twelve cents,  | .12     |
|  | \$23.72 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| June 3d, 1847—To travel from Roxbury to Jay and back on petition of R. Wright & others, fifty miles,  | \$10.00 |
| Two days locating, &c., on the above petition,  | 5.00    |
| Travel from Roxbury to Rumford and back on petition of Timothy Walker, Agent of Rumford, forty miles, | 2.40    |
| Ferriage, sixteen cents,  | .16     |
| Travel from Paris to Albany, on petition of Agents of Albany and Stowham, twenty miles,               | 2.00    |
| Four days viewing on said petition,   | 10.00   |
| Travel from Stowham to Roxbury, fifty miles,  | 12.00   |
| Ferriage, twelve cents,   | .12     |
|   | \$23.72 |

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JAMES BURBANK, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Sept. 21, 1847—To travel from Gilford to Sebago and returning on petition of Committee of S. J. Court orders, one hundred miles, | \$10.00  |
| Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,  | 5.00     |
| Travel from Gilford to Byron and back, one hundred miles,  | 2.40     |
| Six days viewing, hearing and locating,  | 10.00    |
| Travel from Gilford to Brownfield and back on petition of S. C. Merrill & others, one hundred miles,                             | 12.00    |
| Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same,   | 12.00    |
| Ferriage, twenty cents,  | .20      |
| Travel from my house in Gilford to Moses Mason's in Gilford, and back on petition of Moses Mason & others, fifteen miles,        | 12.00    |
| Five days viewing, hearing and locating on same,   | 12.00    |
| Paid for ferriage, twenty cents,   | .20      |
| Travel from Gilford to Dixfield and back on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others, eighty-eight miles,                           | 12.00    |
| Three days viewing and hearing on same,  | 12.00    |
| Ferriage, twenty cents,  | .20      |
| Travel from Gilford to Rumford and back on petition of P. C. Virgin & others, forty-eight miles,                                 | 12.00    |
| One day attendance on same,  | 5.00     |
| Ferriage, sixteen cents,   | .20      |
| Travel from Gilford to Rumford and from Rumford to Gilford, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, sixty miles,                     | 12.00    |
| Ten days viewing on said Petition,   | 10.00    |
| Paid for ferriage, thirty cents,   | .30      |
| Five and 1-2 days locating on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others,   | 12.00    |
|  | \$137.50 |

Dec. 1, 1847 Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others.

Ferriage, twelve cents  
" 21, " Seven and one half days locating on said petition.  
Travel from Rumford to Gilford, twenty-four miles,  
Ferriage, eight cents  
" 21, " Travel from Gilford to Wayne and back on petition of R. B. Dunn & others, one hundred and thirty miles,  
Six days hearing on said petition,  
Paid for ferriage, thirty cents,

TRAVEL from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others.  
Ferriage, twelve cents  
" 21, " Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,  
Travel from Porter to Byron and back, one hundred and eighty miles, on petition of Seth Billington & others,  
Six days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,  
Paid for ferriage, sixteen cents,  
Travel from Porter to Brownfield and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, fifteen miles,  
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same,  
Travel from Porter to Gilford and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of Moses Mason & others,  
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same,  
Travel from Porter to Rumford and back, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others,  
Three days viewing and hearing parties on same,  
Ferriage, twenty cents,  
Travel from Porter to Rumford and returning, one hundred and twenty-five miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others,  
Four days locating on said petition,  
Travel from Rumford to Porter, sixty-three miles,  
Travel from Porter to Wayne and from Wayne to Paris, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others,  
Six days hearing on said petition,  
Paid for two quires of extra large paper, seventy-five cents,

Travel from E. Dixfield to Rumford, twenty miles on petition of P. C. Virgin & others.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 14, 1847 To travel from Porter to Sebago and back on petition of Committee of Sebago, forty miles,  
Two days viewing and hearing parties on same,  
Travel from Porter to Byron and back, one hundred and eighty miles, on petition of Seth Billington & others,  
Six days viewing, hearing parties and locating on same,  
Paid for ferriage, sixteen cents,  
Travel from Porter to Brownfield and returning, on petition of S. E. Merrill & others, fifteen miles,  
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same,  
Travel from Porter to Gilford and returning, one hundred miles, on petition of Moses Mason & others,  
Five days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on same,  
Travel from Porter to Rumford and back, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Nathaniel Kinney & others,  
Three days viewing and hearing parties on same,  
Ferriage, twenty cents,  
Travel from Porter to Rumford and returning, one hundred and twenty-five miles, on petition of P. C. Virgin & others,  
Four days locating on said petition,  
Travel from Rumford to Porter, sixty-three miles,  
Travel from Porter to Wayne and from Wayne to Paris, one hundred miles, on petition of R. B. Dunn & others,  
Six days hearing on said petition,  
Paid for two quires of extra large paper, seventy-five cents,